

AN AMERICAN GAIN MORE GLORY

French Officer Praises Achievements of Daring Air Fighters

COUNT ON HELP OF U. S.

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by the New York Times Co. With the French Army, May 8.

The Americans will certainly make good at aviation if the boys with us are fair samples to judge by," said a French officer to your correspondent today. As commander of one of the four squadrons of the famous "Stork" group, the finest French air unit, which has accounted for more than 300 German machines, he was able to speak with authority. His remark was made casually in discussing the performance of the Stork's newest ace, Sergeant Frank L. Baylies, an American, who in the last three weeks, despite bad flying weather, has jumped his official score from two to six, of which the last two were downed on successive days—May 1 and 2.

Last Sunday M. Dumensil, the Air Minister, in pinning the two latest of the four palms on the War Cross ribbon which Baylies wears next to his military medal, said he was delighted thus to emphasize the recognition by France of what Baylies's countrymen would do when they had equal opportunity. The minister added:

"The Allies are counting greatly on America's aid in their warfare. It is by performance like yours that we know we shall not be disappointed."

Another American, Edward Parsons, one of the heroes of the old Lafayette squadron, signalled his arrival in the "Stork" group, which took place only a week ago, after several months' absence, by downing a German biplane yesterday. Parsons left the airfield with two comrades, who lost him in the clouds. While circling to get in touch with them again he was attacked by five enemy machines.

True to Finck's system, which it is a point of honor for the "Storks" to follow, a center declining to meet to machine what the odds, and defeating one's opponents by superior maneuver, Parsons dived sideways as if to abandon the unequal struggle, and a German biplane after him. Then the American turned suddenly on his pursuer and delivered a point-blank volley. For a moment the German attempted to reply, but he badly directed fire, then, as the distance between the planes lessened, he abruptly swung around and dived headlong for his own lines.

As often happens during such a duel, the rest of the Germans had scattered and were each circling above in the hope of getting an opportunity for a deadly snipe on Parsons from behind. Without hesitation, the latter rushed his plane upward, almost vertically, against the nearest German. Again the maneuver took the foe by surprise. Before he could decide how to repel the attack he was swept by a stream of bullets. As Parsons swung aside at the last second to avoid a collision he was hit in the engine fluter for an instant like a wounded bird and then fell over and over to crash 8000 feet below just behind the German front line, where a destruction machine was immediately corroborated by French artillery observers.

Finck, who has brought his score from thirty-three to thirty-six in five days of flying in the last fortnight, was one of the first to congratulate Parsons on his exploit. The "ace of aces" also spoke highly of the two latest American recruits to the "Stork" group, Sergeant Bentley Hoerber, of Nutley, N. J., and Jasper Brown, of New York, now a lieutenant in the American army.

Washington, May 8.—An official dispatch says that Sergeant Frank L. Baylies, of New Bedford, Mass., an American flier in France, has brought down seven German airplanes within the last two months.

British Drive For From First Line

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ing toward Hazebrouck, is a secondary concentration, but proportionately important, mile for mile.

The Germans on these fronts are ready to strike.

Facing them are the gallant French, the imperturbable British and the vainglorious eager Americans, waiting for the battle to begin.

HEAVY ARTILLERY DUELS ON BOTH SIDES OF AVRE

Paris, May 8. Heavy artillery duels were reported from the Avre River sector by the French War Office today.

The Avre River is southeast of Amiens on the Picardy front. A German gun was repulsed near La Chapelle-Saignan.

The text of the communique follows: "Lovely artillery duels were fought on both sides to the north and south of the Avre river."

ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE IN ITALY AND BALKANS

Paris, May 8. Belgian airmen have shot down two German balloons and a German airplane, said an official report issued by the Belgian War Office at Havre. It follows:

"There is the usual artillery activity on both sides. One of our aviators fired two German balloons near Zarnen. Another brought down an enemy aviator within our lines."

London, May 8. Seventeen additional Austro-German airplanes have been shot down on the Italian front, the British War Office reported today in a statement dealing with operations in that theatre of war.

The text of the announcement follows: "Two successful raids were carried out and we captured a few prisoners. The artillery is more active. Hostile batteries were engaged with satisfactory results. Our air forces since the last week have shot down seventeen enemy airplanes. None of ours was lost."

RESCUE NAVAL AVIATORS

Wicked Up After Thirty Hours' Battle With Stormy Sea

Asquith's Motion Beaten in Commons by Lloyd George's Adherents

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PREMIER'S VICTORY EXPECTED IN HOUSE TEST OVER MAURICE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by the New York Times Co. London, May 8.

The prevailing opinion in the Government will win a decided victory in the House of Commons tonight. The Irish National members are not returning and it is believed in political circles that Lloyd George will be able to bring the Government together for himself and Bonar Law in reply to General Maurice's allegations that they made misstatements about the army in the past.

The general idea is that when the Prime Minister makes his statement, Asquith will not take the responsibility of forcing a division. Should a division be pressed the House of Commons is that with the assistance of the Unionists, who have been dissatisfied with the recent course of events, the Government will obtain a vote of confidence by a handsome majority.

Forecast of Answer

The Morning Post's political correspondent understands that the Premier in answer to the three specific points raised in General Maurice's letter will be something like this:

First. That an extension of the British line was agreed on between the British and French generals and that another and larger extension was actually discussed at Versailles, but was not decided on and never took place.

Second. That the comparative features of the army's strength on January 1 of this year and last year were supplied by the war office through the department of which Maurice was a prominent member. Lloyd George intends, it is asserted to read all his memoranda.

Third. That the Maurice statement as to the proportion of white troops in the eastern theatre of war was true on the day on which the Premier's speech was made, but that Lloyd George's own facts by adding a number of men who had been or were immediately to be dispatched.

Government Confident

The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

In his introductory remarks the debate is being anticipated with equanimity, so great is the confidence in the Government's ability to make a complete reply to the charges which Maurice has put forward. The House of Commons will have a long meeting Wednesday afternoon to consider the situation. Some members of it, including, I am told, the Prime Minister, are expected to avoid a division on the main question of a shelling motion should be submitted. This appeared to that section of the Conservative who are in opposition with the military caste, but the general sense of the meeting was hostile to the idea. No resolutions were submitted and in the end it was decided to await the Prime Minister's speech before taking action.

"All the probabilities are that the Unionist War Committee will support the Government in the division lobby. I am informed that strong feeling was manifested at the meeting against the suggestion of an inquiry into the parliamentary matter by two judges.

"So far as can be gauged, the Government is able to rely on an almost solid Conservative vote, but there may be a few waverers. In addition, they will get the support of between forty and fifty Liberals and about a dozen Labor members. The Irish Nationalists do not propose to leave Ireland yet a while. Unless, therefore, some dramatic change in the situation takes place as a result of the debate, the Government should have a three-figure majority.

Will Back Up Statements

"From all I hear the Prime Minister will have no difficulty in proving that every one of the ministerial statements that have been called in question throughout the Government and not merely technically so. A baffling thing is that two of the impugned statements were made on data supplied by the general staff, which General Maurice was a distinguished member. An honorable man and a high-minded soldier like Maurice would not be guilty of misstatement, least of all in a public hearing, which he would be inviting contradiction. Hence, the conclusion is irresistible that he had in mind one thing and the Prime Minister another.

"If Maurice was thinking only of the bayonet case, for instance, it is probably the case that the infantry under Haig was not stronger on January 1, 1918, than January 1, 1917, but to this war of mechanical infantry is the element of fighting strength. There are the heavy artillery, the R. F. A., the machine-gun corps, the tanks and the royal air service. Taking all these elements together and excluding the doubt that what the Prime Minister said on April 9 was absolutely correct—the military army, this year was more powerful than it was last year."

Ask Maurice to Explain

The Daily Express' parliamentary representative says: "The army council has sent General Maurice a letter asking him for an explanation of the move which he announced last week. He has not yet replied. It is received it will be a question for the council to decide whether to bring him before a court-martial or take other measures. Although Maurice has vacillated his post, he is assisting his successor to become thoroughly initiated into the work."

A dispatch to the Times from Dublin says:

"No whip appears to have been issued to the Nationalist members to attend to debate in the Commons. Their attendance is unlikely for two reasons. The first is that the party is not in alliance, ignores Westminster, and Dillon probably realizes that a Nationalist attack on Lloyd George at this moment would serve only to strengthen the Prime Minister's position in the country."

The parliamentary reporter of the Westminster Gazette says: "The Government is apparently confident that they can secure a good majority. A solid bloc of 100 members or so connected with the Government in some way or another can be relied on, but I am bound to say that in other quarters which usually support the Government there is no great confidence in a trial of arms. The Government has so arranged the Irish policy that a considerable number of Unionists are in revolt and the whole Nationalist party is hostile. It remains to be seen whether Dillon will perform any services for the debate."

ity if Asquith's motion is pressed to a division. The Daily News says that the Government present it is that they wish for a division which, according to the Daily Express, is not likely to be insisted upon. The latter paper says that George and Bonar Law have offered full explanation of the demand for an special form of inquiry will be recognized as needed to press out. According to the Daily Mail, should Asquith's motion be defeated or withdrawn, the Government will still be willing, if the House wishes it, to submit Maurice's allegations to a court of honor composed of two judges.

The Daily Telegraph, on the other hand, says that a division is believed to be inevitable and adds: "It is predicted that the Government will obtain a majority of at least two to one. Virtually the entire Unionist party will vote for the Government. The de-vice of the party to support the army will be emphasized during the debate."

The Times in an editorial regrets the Government's policy in various directions, and says: "As it is," says the Times, "we are threatened with one of those rambling and acrimonious debates, beloved of politicians but fraught with no advantage to the nation, and perhaps with a series of speeches divided in the nature of things are bound to be incomplete."

Should Settle Quarrels After declaring that the questions raised by General Maurice cannot yet be discussed in detail with any advantage to the nation, and that it is "our duty to settle our domestic differences at once," the Times proceeds:

"To speak quite frankly, we have infinitely greater confidence in the soundness of Lloyd George's direction of the war than in his capacity to expound it with conviction. A great part of the world takes him, curiously enough, to be the worst of all liars, but we do not believe on the contrary that he constantly makes the worst of it. He is far too apt to arouse suspicion, but no suspicion is justified, partly because he is badly served, which is his own fault, and partly because he can never resist the temptation to overstate his case. He is in no sense a liar, but he is a man who is in his own mind a danger to himself and to his country. He is a man who is in his own mind a danger to himself and to his country. He is a man who is in his own mind a danger to himself and to his country."

Such an alternative is, on the contrary, extremely improbable. We are in times when the need of the country is for straight and capable men of what- ever party. An idea that a new Government would be confined to one party is wholly out of touch with the realities. The experience of the war has helped us to ascertain what men are strong and trustworthy which have proved good administrators and which are trusted by the public. There are enough of them to make a powerful administration which would be trusted abroad and at home and possess character and staying power to carry us through the difficulties of the times and hold fast to the essential purposes of the war. The need of the country is, above all, for a Government of character which will be trusted by the public, and which will make an end of all this fiasco of doubt and suspicion into which the present administration has drifted."

As an example of method of political controversy the following extracts are introduced by Lord Northcliffe, says in its new column: "The brutal truth is that Asquith has been persuaded by his pacifist supporters to try to snipe and politically kill Lloyd George from behind General Maurice."

The House of Commons must choose one course or the other today. What it cannot do is to prolong a campaign of recrimination which distracts the Government, exasperates the nation, and is a sheer source of weakness to the whole alliance."

The Liberal war committee held a meeting yesterday and, according to the Daily Express, resolved to abstain from voting against the Government. The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"The Government has withdrawn its own proposal for setting up a court of honor composed of two judges and has accepted the proposal for a select committee. This course is likely to give it a parliamentary victory, but not to throw any substantial light on the justice or injustice of the charges under which it lies."

"There is little risk of its falling to get a majority, but no majority in itself will indicate anything more than the prevailing reluctance of the House of Commons at a moment of national peril to overthrow a ministry while no definite and acceptable alternative ministry exists. The vote cannot conceivably be a straightforward verdict on the merits of the case, and however effective the delinquent defense may be which the Ministers are able to put up, it is scarcely possible that it will answer the material questions in a way which will be conclusive to the people who they think of."

"Ministers whose credit, justly or unjustly, has been already much shaken by the Robertson, Jellicoe and Trenchard cases now have one of the gravest charges possible brought against them from a quarter which, however irregular its intervention may have been, cannot possibly be ignored. The desirable thing is that either the charges should be conclusively disproved or the ministers affected should leave office. Neither result is to be anticipated from the debate. The Government will get their majority, quite possibly a large ma-

How Much Does He Weigh? Do you know the right way to brush those first teeth? How to ventilate the nursery, and what are the first symptoms of mumps? There is no mother so wise but will get something valuable from the Infant Hygiene Department in The Delineator. It is in charge of a baby specialist, who will be glad to answer any of your questions.

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U. S. TO ROUND UP CITY'S LOAN FOES

50 Alleged Pro-Germans Reported Face Federal Arrest

DERIDED LIBERTY BONDS

The Department of Justice announced today it will "round up" about fifty alleged pro-Germans, whose utterances as canvassers of the citizens' committee in the third Liberty Loan drive caused reports to the bureau of investigation, of which Frank L. Garbarino is chief agent.

"We have quite a number of cases under investigation," said Mr. Garbarino. "The names of the persons are being investigated by Federal agents according to Warren A. Reed, executive secretary of the citizens' committee. All these have been reported to the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice."

"In some cases," Mr. Reed said, "the canvassers almost had open clashes with persons who openly derided the Loan and expressed sympathy for Germany. Not a small number of these people were women, according to members of the citizens' committee, many of whom were evidently foreign and unnaturalized."

The house-to-house canvass resulted in selling bonds to 93,000 persons. The total amount of the sales in money was \$10,400,000. The subscriptions came from all sections of the city. The record is held by workers assigned to the Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth wards, with 7500 subscriptions. Edwin O. Lewis is chairman of the territory.

In largest amount of money, Germantown holds first place with \$1,000,000. The Third Federal Reserve District today is \$75,000,000 above its allotment in the third loan, as was predicted at the closing hour of the campaign. The exact figure is \$25,878,250, an overnight gain of \$1,025,550. Philadelphia is approximately \$20,000,000 above the allotment of \$130,000,000, its subscription figure now standing at the \$156,374,900 mark.

"The troubles of the present Government have not been made by their stretchers, they have been made by themselves. They have lost confidence through their own actions, not through any attacks on them. Every serious man must have watched with misgiving the successive acts of policy or impolicy which have apparently during the last few weeks been converging toward a total impasse."

Such an alternative is, on the contrary, extremely improbable. We are in times when the need of the country is for straight and capable men of what- ever party. An idea that a new Government would be confined to one party is wholly out of touch with the realities. The experience of the war has helped us to ascertain what men are strong and trustworthy which have proved good administrators and which are trusted by the public. There are enough of them to make a powerful administration which would be trusted abroad and at home and possess character and staying power to carry us through the difficulties of the times and hold fast to the essential purposes of the war. The need of the country is, above all, for a Government of character which will be trusted by the public, and which will make an end of all this fiasco of doubt and suspicion into which the present administration has drifted."

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ENEMY BATTERY BLOWN UP BY AMERICAN GUNS

Another Stopped by U. S. Fire—German Attack Expected in Picardy

With the Americans in Picardy, May 8. The American artillery continues pounding the German positions. One German battery is known to have been blown up. Another, in Bois de l'Alval near Francourt, which had been heavily shelling our positions, was stopped by the American retaliatory fire.

(Bois de l'Alval, or "the wood of l'Alval," is less than a mile northwest of Francourt and about the same distance north of Cantigny.) While there is speculation as to where the next German attack is coming, the Franco-American staffs responsible for barring the way to Paris are on the alert. There are indications that the boche is bringing up additional artillery in this region.

The French highly commend the work of the Americans in strengthening the line here. Every day finds the Americans in better shape to withstand an attack. Their trenches are stronger and more wire has been stretched.

The Franco-American liaison is extremely effective. The transport service is working smoothly and the hospitals are co-operating to the fullest extent. As soon as men are taken to the hospital their uniforms are taken off and cleaned, but the American hospitals are short of extra uniforms.

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